

Urban District of Penarth



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1962



D. TREVOR THOMAS

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

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PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman :

Councillor NIGEL GIBBS, D.F.M., J.P.

Members :

Coun. J. KREIGER

„ The Hon.

J. LEIGHTON SEAGER

„ G. W. COWLE, J.P.

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P. METCALF, Solicitor.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor P. C. CHAPPLE

Members :

All the Members of the Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

D. TREVOR THOMAS, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H.
(Also Divisional Medical Officer, South East Glamorgan)

Senior Public Health Inspector :

A. H. MOUNTAIN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., R.I.B.A., (Part Year)
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal Society of Health

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. P. NOWELL, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal Society of Health
A. W. REES, P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I. (Part Year)

Clerical Staff :

Miss K. M. HEWITT

Rodent Operator :

W. COOMBS

HOUSING OFFICE

Housing Manager :

T. D. BEDDOW (Part Year)

W. J. JONES

M. K. JONES

Health Department.
West House,
Stanwell Road,
Penarth.
Telephone : Penarth 57201

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Evans and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1962, drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/63 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

The estimated mid-year population of the district as supplied by the Registrar General was 20,680 and this is the figure used for the vital statistics shown in this report.

The Sixteenth Census of population of England and Wales was taken on the 23rd April, 1961, and I have extracted certain interesting figures shown in the form of Tables on pages 11 and 12.

The general ageing of the population is reflected in Penarth by the increase in the over sixty-five population in ten years from 12.7 to 14 per cent, the 1961 figure for England and Wales is 12% and 11.1% for Glamorgan.

It must be borne in mind however that Penarth is a town where many people come to live in retirement and this is the probable explanation of the higher over 65 years ratio of the population than the figure for the County as a whole.

The breakdown of the over 65's in the Census figures for 1931, 1951 and 1961 makes interesting reading and is tabulated below :—

	1931	1951	1961
Population	17,709	18,544	20,896
Over 65's	1,277	2,381	2,942
Over 80's	143	371	581
Over 90's	10	19	45

It is notable that there were more than twice as many over 65's in 1961 as in 1931 and more remarkable still, four times as many octogenarians.

The improvement in living conditions is shown by the reduced figure for the average number of persons per room and the percentage of persons living at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room (see Table page 11).

BIRTHS.

Surprisingly enough, there was a further sharp rise in the number of births to Penarth mothers during the year, 360 infants being born. This figure closely approaches the record number of 377 births in the boom year of 1947.

INFANT DEATHS.

Eight infants died during the year, with one exception all died within the first forty-eight hours of birth, two of them being twins. Two died of prematurity and the others of severe congenital abnormalities. See Table on page 17.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

With reference to the Table showing the Registrar General's Classification of the Causes of Death, page 18 it is noteworthy that there were 76 deaths due to Coronary Disease of the Heart. This has now become the senior of the "Captains of the Men of Death" and the Table on page 18 shows the increasing mortality of this condition, the number of deaths from this cause in Penarth having doubled in the last decade.

The same Table shows the increasing number of deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung, with its well known association with cigarette smoking and its close link with Bronchitis. Here again, the deaths from this cause have doubled in ten years, the ratio of male to female deaths being pretty constant.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of notified cases of Infectious Disease is shown on page 19.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Six males and three females were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year and also one from Tuberculous Glands of the neck.

It is worth noting that with two exceptions, a schoolboy of 15 and a young woman of 21, all the remainder were over forty years of age, 4 being over sixty.

This is a different picture from age tables of notifications in old reports, which show that the greatest incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was among adolescents and young adults. It would

appear that the protection afforded by the administration of B.C.G. Vaccine to all thirteen year old school children showing a negative tuberculin re-action on skin-testing (introduced in this country about 1950) is already bearing fruit. It must be borne in mind however that the sources of infection in the community are much reduced.

The infector pool would appear to be among the older generation and I vouch the opinion that Mass Radiography Units should now be employed to the best advantage by concentrating on carrying out intensive surveys among the older citizens in the community.

POLIOMYELITIS.

I am pleased to report that no cases of Poliomyelitis were recorded during 1962. The introduction of Oral Sabin Vaccine during the year has advantages other than ease of administration being more efficacious and quicker acting in its protection.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year in Penarth, the one case recorded being that of a young child in Llandough Hospital.

DYSENTERY.

Seventeen cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. These occurred in six households and included four young babies and two children resident at Erw Delyn Residential School for handicapped children.

SMALLPOX.

For many thousands of people in Glamorgan and elsewhere, the year 1962 will be recalled as the year of the Smallpox, five separate outbreaks occurring in England and Wales between December 1961 and April 1962. In all 67 indigenous cases occurred of whom 24 died. The outbreak in Glamorgan involved 40 individuals of whom 19 succumbed to the disease.

The disease first appeared in South Wales in January, when a Pakistani resident of Karachi, where an epidemic of Smallpox was raging, arrived at London Airport, travelled to Birmingham by taxi and then to Cardiff by train. This man was resident at an Indian Restaurant in Cardiff for a few days and was diagnosed as suffering from Smallpox on the 16th January.

The next cases occurred in, or in association with the East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village, where among others the Consultant Obstretitican who it is believed was the only member

of the hospital staff not vaccinated, died of the disease having apparently been infected by attending a post mortem on a woman who was subsequently believed to have died of Smallpox.

When everything appeared to be going well the outbreaks having died down, it suddenly appeared again in early April in a female ward of elderly patients at the Glanrhyd Mental Hospital, near Bridgend, 21 elderly women being affected of whom 13 died.

Advances in Virology made quickness and decision in diagnosis much easier and it was possible to confirm a diagnosis by isolation of the virus from skin lesions in the infected case usually within 72 hours.

Control.

The traditional methods of control of outbreaks of Smallpox are strict isolation of cases, vaccination, segregation and medical surveillance by the Medical Officer of Health or his assistants of all the immediate and remote contacts and once again this method proved largely successful and at no time was the disease loose in the population.

Certain residents of Penarth were potential contacts of cases of Smallpox and were dealt with in this way. the numbers are summarised below :—

Travelled on the same train as the Pakistani patient	.....	.....	5
Visited Indian Restaurant where Pakistani resided	.....	.....	12
Cafe and Office contacts of a County Council employee who died of the disease	.....	.....	47
Relatives or contacts of cases at Glanrhyd Mental Hospital	.....	.....	12

Vaccination.

Despite the fact that medical authorities were aware that vaccination of the general population is seldom of any value in the control of an actual Smallpox outbreak but if anything has the effect of diverting medical man power, the clamour for immediate vaccination rose to fantastic proportions and it is thought that in all some 900,000 persons were vaccinated in South Wales during the epidemic. General Medical Practitioners were inundated and public demand spread far beyond the localities actually involved, so that scores of thousands of people were vaccinated as a matter of urgency when no urgency existed. Here in Penarth the General Medical Practitioners were overwhelmed at their surgeries by those seeking vaccination and two teams each headed by a Medical Officer were employed giving vaccination for three sessions each day at our central clinic in Beecroft. In all 9,506 residents were vaccinated

in Penarth, this figure does not include hundreds of others who were vaccinated in Cardiff or at other centres where they worked.

Complications.

Hundreds of people in South Wales and in particular elderly adults who had been vaccinated for the first time, were indisposed, some fairly seriously for some days by milder complications of vaccination, while 17 developed Encephalomyelitis, a serious form of inflammation of the brain, of whom two died and possibly not all of them made full recoveries.

The claims for sick benefit at this time in certain localities rose to two or three hundred per cent above the normal weekly average and this was particularly so in areas where local employment was of the heavy manual type.

There was a considerable degree of fear engendered in the public in certain parts of the country during these months and paradoxically it appeared to me that the further away the people were from infected areas, the greater the fear e.g., a man travelling from Glamorgan to other parts of the country in the course of his work, would learn from experience to hide the fact that he came from that part of the country, as otherwise he was "shunned like the plague." There were also authentic incidents of people from Smallpox areas seeking holiday bookings at English seaside resorts being refused, or even having reservations cancelled.

A tribute must be paid to the B.B.C. and Commercial Broadcasting for their co-operation and the way they gave information to the public and in attempting to allay public fears by statements from Medical Officers of Health or spokesmen of the Ministry of Health.

The biggest lesson to be learned from these outbreaks is undoubtedly that parents should secure primary vaccination for their children and that the best time for this is now recognised as being in the second year of life.

Measures to control importation of Smallpox to the country by improved legislation have already come into force, but with the speed of modern air travel, the watchword of Public Health Authorities particularly at Airports and Seaports must be "Eternal vigilance."

PREVENTIVE IMMUNISATION.

Details of vaccination and immunisation procedures carried out in the main by the medical staff of the Glamorgan County Council and to a lesser extent by some of the General Medical Practitioners is shown on page 23.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT.

Two fatal home accidents occurred during the year, both were elderly women who died from asphyxia due to the occurrence of fires in their homes.

Fortunately there were no deaths from falls in the home which is the commonest precipitating cause of death due to home accidents.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.

I have given a list of hostels and other institutions situated in Penarth and also tabulated the Health Services administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council on page 24.

Close liason exists between the Children's Department and the Health Department of the County Council, particularly in regard to problem families. A Children's Co-ordination Committee meets regularly at the Divisional Health Office, when the Children's Officer, Health Visitors, N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors, Probation Officers and other workers concerned meet to discuss certain problem families and see what can be done to prevent hardship to the children concerned and decide on the best method of attempting to educate and re-habilitate these problem families.

There is also a close liason between the Officers of the County Council's Welfare Department and the Health Department, particularly in dealing with and trying to help elderly people living alone.

During the year four men and four women from Penarth were admitted to homes for the aged under the control of the Welfare Services of the Glamorgan County Council. In all some twenty eight ex-Penarth residents, 8 male and 20 females are accommodated in the County Hostels.

CHIROPODY.

The County Council's free Chiropody service for Old Age Pensioners and handicapped persons, worked very smoothly during the year. The Chiropodist attended Beecroft Clinic for one session each week, 184 people attending and 400 treatments being given during the year.

Appointments are made on application to the Divisional Health Office, accompanied by a certificate from the patient's General Medical Practitioner. Special arrangements for treatment in their own homes was made for those too enfeebled or handicapped to get to the clinic.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Alterations and improvements to the larger of the Council's indoor sea water swimming pools were commenced in November. These comprised the squaring and re-tiling of the bath and surround together with the removal of the dressing cubicles from the bath surround and their installation in a new building at the back of the baths.

The results of all the routine Chemical and Bacteriological analysis of the water were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

We have continued to use the special apparatus sited on the roof of the Paget Rooms to measure the amount of gaseous pollution in the atmosphere, the analysis being carried out in the Laboratory each month and expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide per 100 sq. cm. of surface per day.

The highest figure found was 1.13 and the lowest 0.23 giving an average daily of 0.58 milligrams. This figure as usual is well below the quoted average for cities and urban districts.

A record kept of the days when a sulphurous smell emanating from the Cement Works could be detected in the centre of the town, showed that this was noticeable only on two days during the year.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

The Council has provided 64 dwellings specifically designed for Old Age Pensioners and has plans in hand for increased provisions for this type of accommodation.

During the year the Ministries of Housing and Local Government and Health, issued a joint Circular dealing with (a) Services for Old People—Co-operation between Housing, Local Health and Welfare Authorities and Voluntary Organisations; (b) Housing Specially suited to the Needs of Old People. It is hoped that these Circulars will help all those concerned to extend their efforts in these fields.

In my opinion, residences for old people must whenever possible be centrally situated with easy access to shops, places of religion and the various clubs providing for old people.

A large resident block for old people should to my mind include accommodation for a resident warden together with a communal lounge and communal laundry, such an arrangement has obvious advantages over those where the residents are entirely segregated in self contained units.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 (Section 47).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment) ACT, 1951.

(Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.)

During the year I had to take action under Section 47 of the above Act, after consultation with the General Medical Practitioner and the Hospital Authorities, in order to effect the admission to hospital of a feeble woman aged 80.

She was aged and infirm, living in insanitary conditions in a bed sitting room and was not receiving from other persons sufficient care and attention.

All other efforts to help her having failed, she was removed after obtaining a Magistrates Order, to St. David's Hospital, Cardiff.

STAFF CHANGES.

During the year Mr. A. H. Mountain, Senior Public Health Inspector retired after serving for 40 years with the Authority. He was appointed Assistant in 1922, becoming Senior Public Inspector 12 years later and left us in August for well earned retirement.

Mr. D. P. Nowell, who entered the Council's service as Additional Public Health Inspector in 1944, was appointed Senior Public Health Inspector to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Mountain's departure.

The vacant Additional Inspectorship was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. W. Rees, a young Penarth man who had previously trained in the department and had served for two years with Southampton before returning to fill this vacancy.

The year also witnessed the retirement of Mr. T. D. Beddow, who gave sterling service as Housing Manager to the authority for 14 years. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. J. Jones who was formerly in the Accounts Department.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council, and colleagues, and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. TREVOR THOMAS.

**EXTRACT FROM
1951 AND 1961 CENSUS**

EXTRACT FROM 1951 AND 1961 CENSUS							
		Average number of persons per room.				Percentage of persons living at more than 1½ per room.	Percentage of persons living at more than 1½ per room.
		All Dwellings		Shared Dwellings			
		1951	1961	1951	1961		
GLAMORGAN	.....	0.74	0.63	0.97	0.86	8.3	4.1
PENARTH	.....	0.67	0.60	0.84	0.70	5.3	2.7
CARDIFF	.....	0.77	0.69	0.93	0.89	9.8	6.3
RHONDDA	.....	0.71	0.62	1.00	0.89	8.6	4.7

CENSUS — 1951, 1961

The following comparative Table shows age groups for England and Wales and Penarth expressed as percentages of total population.

Age Group	England & Wales		Glamorgan		Penarth	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
0—4	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.0	8.3	7.3
5—14	13.7	14.9	14.6	15.9	13.2	16.0
15—24	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.2	11.4	12.2
25—34	14.5	12.6	15.0	12.4	13.8	10.4
35—44	15.4	13.6	14.8	14.1	14.3	13.7
45—54	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.3
55—64	10.5	11.8	10.3	11.7	11.7	12.5
65—74	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.0
75 years and Over	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	5.0
TOTAL Over 65 years.	11.0	12.0	10.0	11.1	12.7	14.0

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (including fore-shore)	2,384 acres
Population (census 1961)	20,896
Population (mid-year 1962)	20,680
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)	6,351
Rateable value	£267,991
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1.080

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	360	177	183
Live Birth Rate			
per 1,000 population	16.7		
Illegitimate Live Births			
per cent of total live births	6.6		
Still-births	9	4	5
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Live			
and Still-births	24.3		
Total Live and Still-births	369	181	188
Infant Deaths			
(deaths under 1 year)	8	1	7
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths			
per 1,000 total live births	22.2		
Legitimate Infant Deaths			
per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.8		
Illegitimate Infant Deaths			
per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate			
(deaths under 4 weeks			
per 1,000 total live births)	22.2		
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate			
(deaths under 1 week			
per 1,000 total live births)	19.4		
Perinatal Mortality Rate			
(still-births and deaths under			
1 week combined per 1,000			
total live and still-births)	43.3		
Maternal Mortality (including			
abortion)			
Number of deaths	Nil		
Rate per 1,000 total live and			
still-births	Nil		

Table 1 shows the Birth and Death Rates for the past 10 years in England and Wales, Glamorgan and Penarth.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS				DEATHS				
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				UNDER 1 YEAR		AT ALL AGES		
Year	Number of Births	Penarth	England and Wales	Glamorgan	Number	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population
1953	317	16.9	15.5	16.1	3	9	221	11.7
1954	267	14.1	15.2	15.1	5	18	237	12.5
1955	279	14.7	15.0	15.6	8	28	222	11.7
1956	303	15.7	15.7	15.6	7	23	241	11.7
1957	321	16.5	16.1	16.1	11	34	232	11.1
1958	307	15.7	16.4	16.3	7	22	247	11.6
1959	290	14.7	16.5	16.0	8	27	255	12.0
1960	305	15.4	17.1	16.3	8	26	277	13.0
1961	341	16.0	17.4	16.6	7	20	252	12.10
1962	360	16.7	18.0	16.8	8	22	12.9	274

Table II shows the comparative infantile mortality rates for England and Wales, the County of Glamorgan and the various Authorities for 1962.

TABLE II.

District	Number of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Aberdare	605	22	36.3
Barry	792	9	11.3
Bridgend	258	4	15.5
Caerphilly	727	15	20.6
Cowbridge	18	1	55.5
Gelligaer	688	15	21.8
Glyncorrwg	188	6	31.9
Llwchwr	367	5	13.6
Maesteg	396	7	17.6
Mountain Ash	482	13	26.9
Neath Borough	477	12	25.1
Ogmore and Garw	354	13	36.7
Penarth	360	8	22.2
Pontypridd	573	16	27.9
Porthcawl	189	3	15.8
Port Talbot Borough	977	20	20.4
Rhonda	1,666	60	36.0
Administrative County of Glamorgan	12,888	317	24.6
England and Wales	840,557	17,978	21.4

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1962

Cause of Death		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	—
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	8
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16.	Diabetes	2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	24
18.	Coronary disease, angina	41	35
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	3	2
20.	Other heart diseases	9	5
21.	Other circulatory diseases	6	3
22.	Influenza	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	2	11
24.	Bronchitis	11	3
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and the duodenum	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
34.	All other accidents	2	4
35.	Suicide	3	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
All Causes...		138	136
Total		274	

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, DURING 1962

Cause of Death	Hrs. 24	Weeks				To 1 1st. M'h.	Months				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Hyaline membrane syndrome Twins	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia complicated by extensive Pulmonary Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1a. Meningitis b. Hydroce- phalus c. Myelocoele with Spinal Bifida	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1a. Tension Pneumoth- orax b. Interstitial emphysema c. Cerebral Oedema	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1a. Congenital Heart Disease	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1a. Respiratory insufficiency b. Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1a. Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-

CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH 1952-1962

Year	Carcinoma Lung, Bronchus		Coronary Disease, Angina		Bronchitis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1952 Total	5	1 6	28	6 34	7	2 9
1953 Total	7	1 8	30	9 39	7	5 12
1954 Total	8	1 9	19	10 29	7	2 9
1955 Total	6	— 6	33	13 46	17	6 23
1956 Total	5	— 5	30	12 42	8	5 13
1957 Total	6	1 7	30	19 49	8	1 9
1958 Total	4	— 4	26	15 41	7	5 12
1959 Total	8	2 10	28	20 48	10	5 15
1960 Total	8	3 11	31	27 58	12	1 13
1961 Total	9	2 11	46	21 67	10	4 14
1962 Total	16	— 16	41	35 76	11	3 14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases.

During the year the following cases were notified.

Whooping Cough	1 including	1 from Llandough Hospital		
Measles	7	„ 3	„ „	„
Meningoccal Infection	3	„ 2	„ „	„
Scarlet Fever	3	„ —	„ „	„
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	„ —	„ „	„
Dysentery	21	„ 4	„ „	„
Erysipelas	2	„ —	„ „	„
Acute Encephatitis				
(Infective)	1	„ 1	„ „	„
Food Poisoning	1	„ 1	„ „	„
Enteric or Typhoid				
Fever (excluding				
Paratyphoid	1	„ 1	„ „	„

Of the above cases of Infectious Diseases the undermentioned were admitted to Lansdowne Hospital

Meningoccal Infection	1
Dysentery	5

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following pathological and bacteriological examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat Swabs	1
Faeces	95
Milk	20
Water	10

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASES	All Ages	Un- der 1	1 to 2		3 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		Over 65 yrs.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles ...	7	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	21	2	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	17	5
Erysipelas ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Post Infectious ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Excluding Paratyphoid)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	41	6	3	3	6	6	9	3	3	6	3	4	1	13	27	6				

The figures shown under (1), (2), (3) represent the following :—

(1) Notified by Llandough Hospital.

(2) Cases treated at home.

(3) Cases admitted to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. S. H. Graham, Consultant Chest Physician, Chest Clinic, Cardiff has kindly supplied the following information in connection with the examination of Penarth residents in 1962. The figures in parentheses denote the corresponding cases for the year 1961.

Number of new cases referred for Examination	.....	131	(174)
Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	5	(3)
Number found to be suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	1	(2)
Number with no evidence of Tuberculosis	.....	109	(158)
Number still under observation	.....	16	(11)

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—64	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 & Over	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unk'wn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Total	9		1		2		Nil	

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

1940 - 1962

Year	No. Notified Pulmonary	No. Notified Non Pulmonary	Total	Deaths Recorded Total
1940	17	7	24	9
1941	6	9	15	10
1942	17	2	19	8
1943	15	7	22	8
1944	19	6	25	8
1945	10	3	13	6
1946	15	5	20	6
1947	8	3	11	6
1948	24	2	26	6
1949	16	6	22	6
1950	18	3	21	4
1951	11	5	16	10
1952	20	1	24	2
1953	23	5	25	2
1954	14	3	17	3
1955	6	4	15	3
1956	11	4	10	3
1957	16	2	18	4
1958	7	Nil	7	2
1959	10	3	13	1
1960	11	1	12	3
1961	3	Nil	3	2
1962	9	1	10	2

DISINFECTION

Terminal disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc. where necessary is carried out by the Cardiff Health Authority, and any spraying or other type of disinfection of premises carried out by the department.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act 1946, arrangements for the above became the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council and these procedures have been carried out at Child Health Clinics, Schools and to some extent by General Medical Practitioners.

Smallpox. Primary and secondary vaccinations carried out by General Medical Practitioners and Clinic Medical Officers	9,506
Poliomyelitis. No. of injections given at local authority clinics	1,997
By General Medical Practitioners	321
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. No. of immunisations completed	125
No. of school children who received "Booster" doses against Diphtheria	352
Tuberculosis. No. of children Tuberculin skin tested	75
No. of children with positive reaction	15
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine i.e., the Negative reactors	58

Experience has shown that the greatest need for protection against Tuberculosis is in adolescent age and therefore protection against this disease by the giving of B.C.G. vaccine is offered to thirteen year and over age groups of school children.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the town since 1947.

HOMES, INSTITUTIONS ETC.

The following Homes, Institutions etc., are situated in the town :—

Plymouth Nursing Home,	Plymouth Road.
Old People's Hostel,	Gardenhurst, Park Road. (Glamorgan County Council).
Old People's Hostel,	3 Park Road (Glamorgan County Council).
Eventide Home,	Holmesdale Place.
Children's Home,	17 Victoria Road (Glamorgan County Council).
The Lindens Hostel for Maladjusted Children.	Bradford Place (Glamorgan County Council).
Marie-Curie Memorial, Foundation Nursing Home,	Holme Towers, Bridgeman Road
Home for Unmarried Mothers,	56 Stanwell Road (Llandaff Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare).

HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES.

Health and ancillary services in Penarth administered from Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff.

The following are the services concerned :—

Child Health Clinics.

Beecroft, Stanwell Road	once weekly
Albert Road, Wesleyan Church	once weekly
Cogan Library	fortnightly
Mobile Clinic, Lower Penarth	fortnightly
Ante Natal Clinic, Beecroft	once weekly
Post Natal and Birth Control Clinic, Beecroft	fortnightly
In addition Welfare Food sales sessions are held at these premises.	

HEALTH VISITING.

There are three combined Health Visitors/School Nurses carrying out specified duties.

MIDWIFERY.

Three midwives undertake domicillary midwifery.

HOME NURSING.

Four full time home nurses and one part time, administer to the sick in their own homes.

HOME HELPS.

One full time and 13 part time home helps attended an average of 73 households per week during the year. The greater majority of those receiving help were either elderly sick or infirm.

SCHOOLS

Situated in the District are the following schools :—

Penarth County Grammar School.

Albert Road Secondary School (Girls).

Albert Road (Juniors).

Penarth Secondary Modern.

Cogan School (Junior and Infants) Mixed.

Victoria School (Junior & Infants) Mixed.

Penarth C. of E. School.

Penarth R.C. School.

Fairfield (Junior).

Erwr-Delyn Residential School for
Handicapped Children.

All the schools are provided with a constant supply of pure water, good drainage and sanitary fittings, urinals, etc., which are flushed with automatic tanks.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

Disinfestation of verminous houses is carried out by the use of modern chemicals and owing to the high efficiency of the treatment it is only very occasionally that re-treatment is necessary. One dwelling house was treated during the year.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Table shows the number of Producers and Retailers of milk within the area.

Producers	4
Other Retailers	17
Non-resident Retailers	6

Close supervision was maintained by the Inspectors on Milk Distributors and all dairy premises (other than dairy farms).

Designated Milk.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
15	15	Nil

Samples tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
4	4	Nil

There are 5 farms in the district, the cowsheds of which are fitted with modern drinking bowls for each cow, and are served by a constant water supply.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The town receives a constant service of a soft upland surface water from the Cardiff Water Undertaking situated on the Brecknock Beacons. The water is highly satisfactory both in quality and quantity, there being no real concern regarding the latter except occasionally a degree of economy being introduced by a ban on the use of garden hoses.

In addition to the 7 Bacteriological and 3 Chemical samples of water taken from the piped supply by the Public Health Inspectors, all of which were satisfactory, copies of the results of 135 Bacteriological samples taken from the local service reservoirs and water taps submitted by the Cardiff Water Engineer were also received, all of them being satisfactory.

A daily check is also kept on the amount of residual chlorine in the water from various parts of the town by testing with a Patterson Chloroscope.

Number of Dwelling houses served.	Number of Population supplied from Public Water Mains.	Number of Population supplied from Standpipe	Number of Persons supplied by piped supply from Well.
6,377	20,680	Nil	Nil

Rainfall.

Total rainfall for the year was 30.95 inches, rain being recorded on 171 days as compared with 167 days in 1961.

This total compared with a total of 36.66 inches for 1961 and the average rainfall over the past 25 years of 37.99 inches.

Sewage Disposal.

The method of sewage disposal in Penarth appears to be reasonably adequate for the town and consists of five sewer outfalls all discharging directly into tidal waters. No form of treatment is applied to the sewage before its disposal.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFF WITHIN AREA—1962

Apricots	-	-	-	18 tins	Luncheon Meat	-	-	-	34 tins
Bacon	-	-	-	100 pkts.	Lobster	-	-	-	2 tins
Beef Stew	-	-	-	2 tins	Marmalade	-	-	-	4 tins
Beetroot	-	-	-	6 tins	Mandarin Oranges	-	-	-	15 tins
Beans, Ham & Pork	-	-	-	4 tins	Mixed Vegetables	-	-	-	5 tins
Baked Beans	-	-	-	61 tins	Nestles Milk	-	-	-	26 tins
Broad Beans	-	-	-	23 tins	Oranges	-	-	-	3 tins
Butter Beans	-	-	-	20 tins	Orange Juice	-	-	-	6 tins
Brisling	-	-	-	10 tins	Puree	-	-	-	2 tins
Beef Steak	-	-	-	19 lbs.	Pineapple Juice	-	-	-	9 tins
Beef	-	-	-	32½ lbs.	Pineapple	-	-	-	57 tins
Cod	-	-	-	23 lbs.	Pineapple Pieces	-	-	-	10 tins
Carrots	-	-	-	23 tins	Picnic Meat	-	-	-	5 tins
Casserole Steak	-	-	-	12 tins	Peas	-	-	-	119 tins
Corned Beef	-	-	-	100 tins	Pears	-	-	-	35 tins
Chicken Breasts	-	-	-	1 tin	Pepsi Cola	-	-	-	1 tin
Cream	-	-	-	1 tin	Peaches	-	-	-	118 tins
Chopped Pork & Ham	-	-	-	22 tins	Pork Luncheon Meat	-	-	-	10 tins
Chopped Ham	-	-	-	6 tins	Plums	-	-	-	15 tins
Chopped Pork	-	-	-	2 tins	Pilchards	-	-	-	9 tins
Creamed Rice Pudding	-	-	-	24 tins	Prunes	-	-	-	6 tins
Creamed Macaroni	-	-	-	1 tin	Risotto	-	-	-	1 tin
Chocolate Pudding	-	-	-	1 tin	Raspberries	-	-	-	5 tins
Cherries	-	-	-	2 tins	Spaghetti	-	-	-	2 tins
Chicken	-	-	-	4 tins	Sheeps Tongues	-	-	-	2 tins
Crab Meat	-	-	-	3 tins	Stewed Steak	-	-	-	20 tins
Damsons	-	-	-	11 tins	Stawberries	-	-	-	3 tins
Evaporated Milk	-	-	-	15 tins	Soup	-	-	-	82 tins
Fruit Cocktail	-	-	-	19 tins	Spaghetti Bolognese	-	-	-	13 tins
Frankfurter Sausages	-	-	-	1 tin	Salmon	-	-	-	49 tins
Fruit Salad	-	-	-	34 tins	Sardines	-	-	-	10 tins
French Beans	-	-	-	2 tins	Shredded Wheat	-	-	-	1 box
Gooseberries	-	-	-	5 tins	Steak & Kidney Pie	-	-	-	1
Grapefruit Juice	-	-	-	15 tins	Tongue	-	-	-	3 tins
Grapefruit	-	-	-	58 tins	Tomato Juice	-	-	-	17 tins
Hamburgers	-	-	-	4 tins	Tomatoes	-	-	-	122 tins
Heinz strained foods	-	-	-	2 tins	Tuna Fish	-	-	-	1 tin
Ham	-	-	-	34 tins	Tomato Puree	-	-	-	1 tin
Irish Stew	-	-	-	23 tins	Vegetable Juice	-	-	-	3 tins
Jellied Veal	-	-	-	7 tins	Wheatabix	-	-	-	1 box
Jaffa Juice	-	-	-	10 tins					

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Analysis.

This work was carried out by the County Public Health Inspectors and the following is their report of Samples taken in the district during 1962.

Almonds (ground)	1	Lard	1
Arrowroot	1	Marmalade	1
Angelica	1	Marzipan	1
Baby Food	1	Meat Paste	1
Baking Powder	1	Meat Products (canned)	1
Cake Sponge, Pastry Mix, etc.	8	Milk	12
Cheese Spread	2	Mincemeat	1
Coffee & Chicory	3	Mustard	1
Colouring	3	Peanut Butter	1
Cream	2	Pepper	1
Curry Powder	2	Pudding (canned)	1
Dessiccated Coconut	1	Rice	1
Dessert Powder	7	Salt	1
Evaporated Milk	1	Sauces	5
Fish (Canned)	1	Sandwich Spread	1
Fish (frozen)	2	Soft Drinks	3
Fish Paste	3	Soup (canned)	1
Flour	5	Spices	1
Fruit (canned)	3	Suet	1
Fruit (dried)	4	Sugar	2
Fruit Juice	2	Table Jelly	4
Gelatine	3	Tea	1
Icing Mix	1	Tonic Water	1
Icing Sugar	1	Vegetables (canned)	4
Jam	2	Vitamin Tabs, etc.	3

Number of Food Premises in district :—

Grocers	52
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Fishmongers	4
Fish Shops (Fried)	3
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Butchers	22
Greengrocers and Grocers	24
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	7
Cafes	18
Potato Crisp Manufacturers	1
School Canteens	6
Total	145

Number of Food Premises Registered by Type of business under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, and Milk and Dairies Regulations.

For Manufacture of Sausage, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Foods	14
Number of—	
Ice Cream Registrations	80
Dairies Registered	14
Total	108

Number of Inspections of Registered Food premises.

Meat Shops	92
Dairies	51
Ice Cream Premises	156
Total	299

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

By burying on refuse tip.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	5	47	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	60	98	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)...	3	6	—	—
Total	68	151	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	1	1	—	1	—
Total	3	3	Nil	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases default in sending in lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing—Making, etc. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc. of buttons, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosques Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following table shows the amount of routine inspection work performed by the Public Health Inspectors :—

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Accumulations	.....	16
Animals kept	.....	12
Cesspools	.....	205
Closets, Water	.....	166
Complaints	.....	738
Dirty and Verminous Premises	.....	20
Drains—Existing	.....	184
„ Obstructed	.....	157
„ Relaid	.....	27
„ Tested	.....	18
Infectious Diseases	.....	35
Interviews	.....	577
Public and Private Conveniences	.....	123
Rooms Disinfected	.....	Nil
Rats and Mice	.....	265
Schools	.....	34
Smoke Observations	.....	281
Smoke Special Visits	.....	Nil
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	464
Cinemas	.....	13

HOUSING.

Houses Inspected	.....	341
Houses Re-inspected	.....	380

FACTORIES.

Factories—Mechanical	.....	98
„ Non-mechanical	.....	53
Bakehouses	.....	30
Laundries	.....	15

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Meat and Food Inspections	.....	254
Shops—Meat	.....	92
„ Fish	.....	39
„ General Provisions	.....	148
„ Other	.....	73
Food Preparation Premises	.....	77
Dairies	.....	51
Samples—Milk Bacteriological	.....	19
Ice Cream Premises	.....	156

HOUSING STATISTICS 1962

	Local Authority	Private
Number of Houses completed during 1962	40	97
Number of Houses partly completed	108	
Number of families re-housed in Council houses	56	
Number of families housed in purchased Houses	2	
Number of improvement grants authorised in 1962	29	

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	341
2. Total number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	37
3. Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	14

4. Action under the Housing Act, 1936 and 1957.

(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	25
Statutory	1
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by owners after service of notice	8
(c) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by Local Authority in default of owners	2
(d) Number of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(e) Number of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil

5. Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	198
Statutory	7
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by owners after service of notice	188
(c) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

Result of Service.

Number of complaints received and dealt with 738

Verbal intimation resulted in a considerable amount of work being executed without the need for further action.

Sanitary improvements carried out and defects remedied under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

Exterior Works.

Asbestos roof to w.c. compartment provided	1
Boundary walls rebuilt	3
Chimney stacks rebuilt	4
Concrete window cills provided	5
Coalhouse rebuilt	1
Door and frame provided	4
Door rehung	1
Doors repaired	11
Door frames provided	4
Downpipes renewed or re-fixed	8
Downpipe extended	1
Damp proof course provided	1
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	11
Eavesgutters cleared out	1
Eavesgutters refixed	1
External decoration	2
External rendering repaired	13
Front main walls re-pointed	2
Garden path re-concreted	1
Gable end wall re-rendered	1
Hopper head provided	1

Roof repaired	47
Stone steps repaired	3
Stone steps renewed	3
Soffit to roof provided	7
Toe piece to down-pipe provided	1
Window cill repaired	1
Ventilator provided to wall	1

Interior Works.

Architrave to door renewed	1
Balustrade to stairs provided	1
Cupboard door provided	1
Cupboard drawer renewed	1
Cupboards repaired	2
Ceilings repaired or replastered	11
Ceilings renewed	12
Chimney flu repaired	1
Dampness in walls remedied	20
Doors re-glazed	3
Door frames repaired	2
Doors renewed	6
Door furniture provided	10
Door locks renewed	1
Firebricks to grate renewed	1
Firegrates repaired	4
Firegrates refixed to surround	2
New firegrates provided	1
Fire range repaired	3
Floor boards and joists renewed	23
Floorboards re-layed	4
Floors re-tiled	6
Fasteners to windows renewed	8
Fish frying range removed	1
Hand rail to stairs renewed	2
Hearth repaired	1

Manhole in ceiling enlarged	1
Manhole in ceiling provided	1
Parting beads to window renewed	3
New window complete provided	2
Stop beads to window provided	2
Styles to window renewed	1
Sashcords to window provided	17
Sash to window renewed	1
Skirting boards re-fixed to wall	4
Skirting boards renewed	4
Skylight repaired	1
Stairs repaired	2
Stair treads renewed	2
Windows re-glazed	5
Windows overhauled and repaired	21
Walls replastered	40
Wash-hand basin provided	1

Drainage.

Cesspools cleared and cleansed	197
Drains repaired or re-layed	27
Flushing cisterns provided	4
Flushing cisterns repaired	1
Flooded cellars pumped out	4
Grid to gulley provided	1
Gulley dish provided	1
Inspection chambers constructed	2
Joint between w.c. pan and flushing cistern repaired	2
New trap to sink provided	1
New cement filled provided	2
Obstructed drains cleared	157
Sink waste pipe cleared	1
Waste pipe from bathroom extended	1
Water service pipes repaired	2
Water closet pan and seat provided	5
Yard area re-layed	1
Street gullies cleared	2

RENT ACT, 1957

The following figures show the working of the Rent Act in the Urban area for the year under review and the figures in parenthesis shows the up to date position since the Act came into force in July, 1957.

Number of people interviewed under the above Act	3 (741)
Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil (144)
Number of Notices Council decision to issue Certificates of Disrepair :—	
Granted	Nil (143)
Refused	Nil (1)
Number of Undertakings received from Landlords	Nil (87)
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil (58)
Number of Applications for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which Landlord had Undertaken to remedy	1 (34)
Number of Certificates issued as above	1 (32)
Number of Certificates refused	Nil (2)
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	4 (25)
Number of Undertakings complied with	Nil (26)

It will be seen that by the end of this year, 741 interviews had been given in connection with matters under the Act and the Council had subsequently dealt with 144 applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

Apart from the repair work put in hand as the result of these applications, a considerable amount has also been executed by landlords following the service of "G" forms by their tenants and without the Council having to take any statutory action.

**POSITION REGARDING UNFIT HOUSES PURCHASED BY THE COUNCIL AND DEALT WITH BY
THE DETERIORATING PROPERTIES SUB-COMMITTEE**

	Total	Number Awaiting Survey	Number where Survey is completed	Number where Work is completed	Number taken down, rebuilt and completed
Houses offered to and purchased by the Council	62	12	50	41	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following shows the amount of routine work carried out and the results achieved.

Number of complaints dealt with	265
Number of minor infestations found	265
Number of visits to rat and mice infested premises	1,969
Number of reservoir infestations found	Nil
Number of major infestations found	Nil

Surface Campaign.

The number of complaints received and dealt with during the year was 265 and altogether 1,969 visits of inspection were carried out.

The methods used for rat destruction by the department were those laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The main surface infestations were found in premises where a food supply was available and difficulties were often encountered where poultry houses were improperly constructed.

Many visits were paid to business premises, farms and refuse tips and adequate control was established, there being no major infestations.

Sewer Campaign.

The work of destroying rodents in the sewers was continued during the year by carrying out the half yearly treatments as recommended by the Ministry.

Each treatment consisted of baiting with 0.025% pure Warfarin with oatmeal, Risella Oil, Castor sugar Paranitrophenol.

